

Compilation and Program Analysis (#9) :

Abstract Interpretation

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Objective

Compilation vs program analysis :

- Compilation : generate code (with the “same” semantics).
 - Program Analysis : infer properties, prove absence of bugs.
- ▶ Programs are inputs.

Inspiration for slides : M2 course Program Analysis, D. Monniaux, D. Hirschhoff.

Program analysis & Abstract Interpretation

Typical questions we want to ask/bugs to avoid

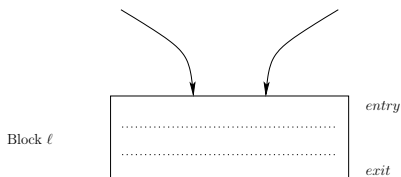
- $x := a/b$ make sure that $b \neq 0$.
- $x := t[i]$ make sure that i is within the bounds of t .
- $i := i+1$ make sure there is no overflow.

or more complex properties.

Fully automatic !

- 1 Come back on dataflow
- 2 A bit of theory

Liveness

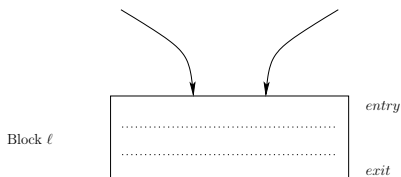


$$LV_{exit}(\ell) = \begin{cases} \emptyset & \text{if } \ell = final \\ \bigcup \{LV_{entry}(\ell') \mid (\ell, \ell') \in flow(G)\} & \end{cases}$$

$$LV_{entry}(\ell) = (LV_{exit}(\ell) \setminus kill_{LV}(\ell)) \cup gen_{LV}(\ell)$$

- ▶ “Backward” set of recurrence equations.

Available expressions



$$AE_{entry}(\ell) = \begin{cases} \emptyset & \text{if } \ell = init \\ \bigcap \{AE_{exit}(\ell') \mid (\ell', \ell) \in flow(G)\} & \end{cases}$$

$$AE_{exit}(\ell) = (AE_{entry}(\ell) \setminus kill_{AE}(\ell)) \cup gen_{AE}(\ell)$$

- “Forward” set of recurrence equations.

Common points

- Computing growing sets from \emptyset via *fixpoint iterations*. (or the dual)
- Sets of equations of the form (collecting semantics) :

$$\mathcal{S}(\ell) = \bigcup_{(\ell', \ell) \in E} f(\mathcal{S}(\ell'))$$

where f is computed w.r.t. the *program statements*

- \mathcal{S} is an **abstract interpretation** of the program.

- 1 Come back on dataflow
- 2 A bit of theory
 - Computing invariants
 - Two problems to solve
 - Computing Invariants in infinite height lattices.

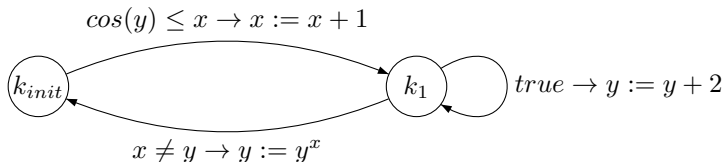
Concrete semantics : refreshing memories

Program control points are denoted by $\ell \in \mathcal{L}$. Environnements assign values to variables.

Operational semantics :

- Recursive equations involving sets of environments.
 - The fixpoint yields a function of type $\mathcal{L} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\text{Var} \rightarrow \text{Val})$.
(set of possible memory states of each variable at each line).
- ▶ Concrete semantics = least fixpoint. It exists (Knaster-Tarski's theorem). **No hope to compute it.**

Concrete semantics-revisited



Semantics of the programs as **transition systems** :

- A **state** is a pair (k, Val) :

$$\text{Val} : \text{Var} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}^d$$

- Var is $\llbracket 0, \dots, d - 1 \rrbracket$ (finite set, d vars)
- \mathcal{N} is $\mathbf{N}, \mathbf{Z}, \mathbf{Q}$

- **Initial** states : $(k_{init}, allv)$.

+ “transition relation” (concrete) denoted by \rightarrow .

Computing concrete semantics-reachability

Notations :

- Σ concrete states, (σ a state).
- $\Sigma_0 \subseteq \Sigma$: set of initial states.
- **reachable** states : σ is reachable iff :

$$\exists \sigma_0 \in \Sigma_0 \sigma_0 \rightarrow^* \sigma$$

- $R(X) = \{y \in \Sigma \mid \exists x \in X x \rightarrow y\}$.
 - X_n : set of states reachable in at most n steps : $X_0 = \Sigma_0$,
 $X_1 = \Sigma_0 \cup R(\Sigma_0)$, $X_2 = \Sigma_0 \cup R(\Sigma_0) \cup R(R(\Sigma_0))$, etc.
- The sequence X_k is ascending for \subseteq . Its limit (= the union of all iterates) is the **set of reachable states**.

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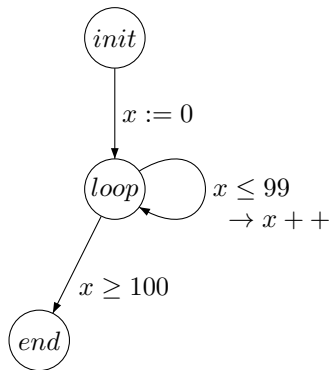
Computing concrete semantics-iterative computation

Remark $X_{n+1} = \phi(X_n)$ with $\phi(X) = \Sigma_0 \cup R(X)$.

How to **compute efficiently** the X_n ? And the limit ?

- Explicit representations of X_n (list all states) : If Σ finite, X_n converges in at most $|\Sigma|$ iterations.
- else, we have to cope with two problems :
 - Representing the X_i s and computing $R(X_i)$.
 - Computing the limit ?
- ▶ $X_\infty = \cup \phi^n(X_0)$ is the strongest **invariant** of the program
- ▶ Looking for overapproximations : $X_\infty \subseteq X_{result}$ also called **invariant**.

Invariants for programs



- ▶ $\{x \in \mathbf{N}, 0 \leq x \leq 100\}$ is the most precise invariant in control point *loop*.

Inductive invariants

(Inductive) invariant : set X of states s.t. $\phi(X) \subseteq X$: with

$$\phi(X) = X_0 \cup \{y \in \Sigma \mid \exists x \in X \ x \rightarrow y\}$$

Properties :

- If X et Y two invariants, then so is $X \cap Y$.
 - ϕ **monotonic** for \subseteq (if $X \subseteq Y$, then $\phi(X) \subseteq \phi(Y)$).
 - $\phi(X \cap Y) \subseteq \phi(X) \subseteq X$, same for Y , thus $\phi(X \cap Y) \subseteq X \cap Y$.
 - Same for intersections of infinitely many invariants.
- Thus the **strongest invariant** can be defined as the intersection of all invariants. This invariant satisfies $\phi(X) = X$, it is the **least fixed point** of ϕ .

Back to our problem

Given a program (or an interpreted automaton), find inductive invariants for each control point : Recall : a **state** is a pair

(pc, Val) :

$$\text{Val} : \text{Var} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}^d$$

► We want to compute $\text{lfp}(\phi)$ with

$$\phi(X) = X_0 \cup \{y \in \Sigma \mid \exists x \in X \ x \rightarrow y\}$$

and \rightarrow entails the **concrete semantics** of the program.

This is unfeasible in general

1 Come back on dataflow

2 A bit of theory

- Computing invariants
- **Two problems to solve**
- Computing Invariants in infinite height lattices.

Representing sets of valuations

First problem to cope with : **represent sets of** valuations

$$\text{Val} : \text{Var} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}^d$$

- Var is $\llbracket 0, \dots, d - 1 \rrbracket$ (finite set, d vars)
 - \mathcal{N} is \mathbf{N} , \mathbf{Z} , \mathbf{Q}
- ▶ Find a finite representation ! **abstract value/abstract domain.**

Computing R

Second problem to cope with : **computing** the transition relation

$$R(\ell, X) = \{(\ell', x') \mid \exists x \in X \text{ and } (\ell, x) \rightarrow (\ell', x')\}$$

- X is a (representation of a) set of valuations
 - \rightarrow is the program transition function (the semantics)
- ▶ We have to **adapt** \rightarrow into an **abstract semantics** \rightarrow^\sharp . R will be changed into R^\sharp .

Some examples of abstractions

For numerical values, we can abstract $\mathcal{P}(\text{Var} \rightarrow \text{Val})$ by :

- Signs
- Constant+Value / Non Constant
- Intervals (Boxes)
- More complex shapes (see later).

The function used to abstract elements of $\mathcal{P}(\text{Var} \rightarrow \text{Val})$ is denoted by α and called **abstraction**.

Two examples : signs and constants

Credits : Pierre Roux for Onera.

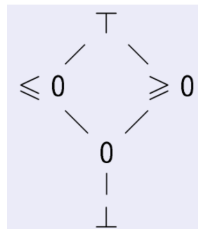
Abstraction, concretisation for signs

Abstraction : α is ?

Concretization :

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma(\top) &= \mathbb{Z} \\ \gamma(\leq 0) &=]-\infty, 0] \\ \gamma(\geq 0) &= [0, +\infty[\\ \gamma(0) &= \{0\} \\ \gamma(\perp) &= \emptyset \end{aligned}$$

Lattice :



Exemple de calcul du point fixe abstrait

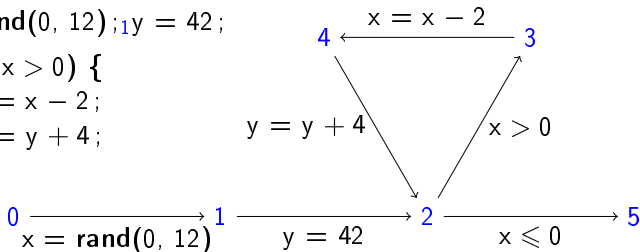
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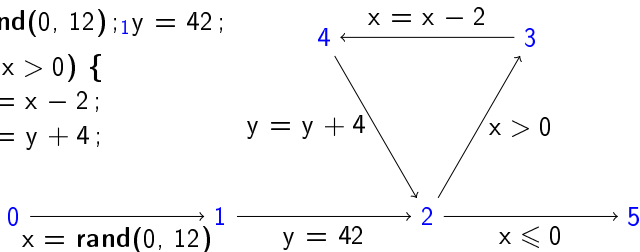
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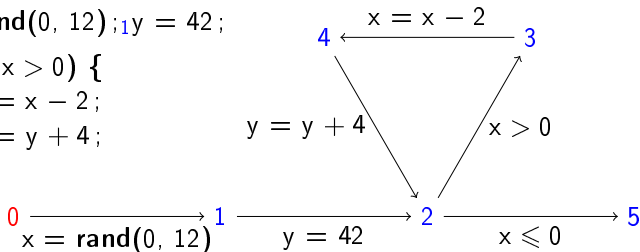
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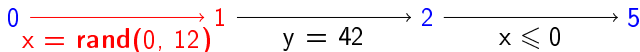
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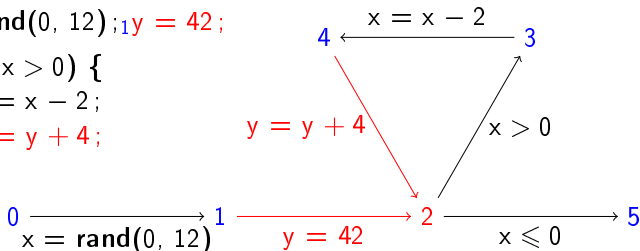
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$$(\geq 0, \geq 0) \sqcup_{\text{nr}} (\perp, \perp)$$

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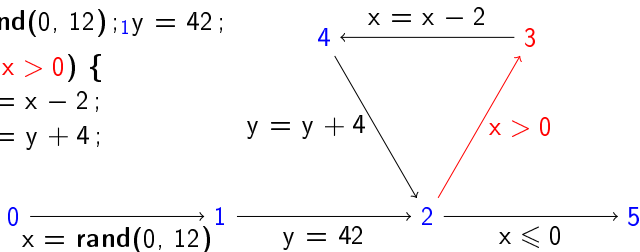
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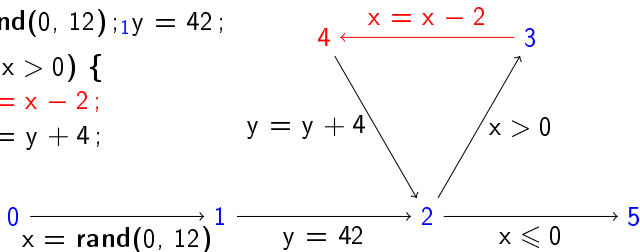
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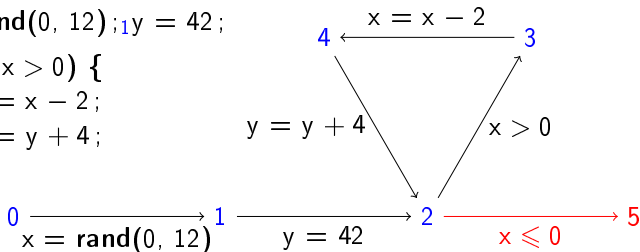
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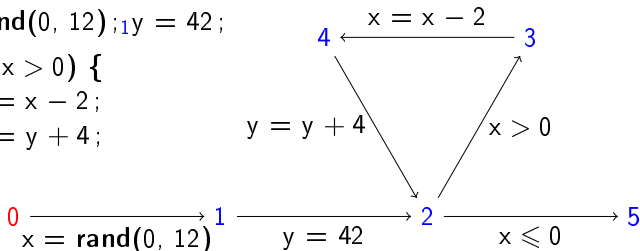
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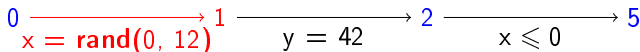
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2	(\perp, \perp)	$(\geq 0, \geq 0)$		
3	(\perp, \perp)	$(\geq 0, \geq 0)$		
4	(\perp, \perp)	$(\top, \geq 0)$		
5	(\perp, \perp)	$(0, \geq 0)$		

Exemple de calcul du point fixe abstrait

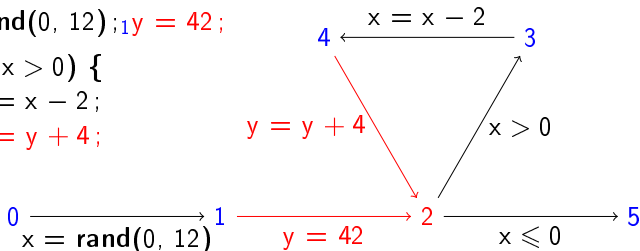
0 $x = \text{rand}(0, 12)$; $y = 42$;

while $x > 0$ {

$x = x - 2$;

$y = y + 4$;

}
5



$$\begin{aligned}
 R_0^{\#i+1} &= \top_{\text{nr}} \\
 R_1^{\#i+1} &= R_0^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto \geq 0] \\
 R_2^{\#i+1} &= R_1^{\#i+1} [y \mapsto \geq 0] \sqcup_{\text{nr}} \\
 &\quad R_4^{\#i} [y \mapsto R_4^{\#i}(y) + \# (\geq 0)] \\
 R_3^{\#i+1} &= R_2^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto R_2^{\#i+1}(x) \sqcap \# (\geq 0)] \\
 R_4^{\#i+1} &= R_3^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto R_3^{\#i+1}(x) - \# (\geq 0)] \\
 R_5^{\#i+1} &= R_2^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto R_2^{\#i+1} \sqcap \# (\leq 0)]
 \end{aligned}$$

i	$R_i^{\#0}$	$R_i^{\#1}$	$R_i^{\#2}$	$R_i^{\#3}$
0	(\perp, \perp)	(\top, \top)	(\top, \top)	
1	(\perp, \perp)	$(\geq 0, \top)$	$(\geq 0, \top)$	
2	(\perp, \perp)	$(\geq 0, \geq 0)$	$(\top, \geq 0)$	
3	(\perp, \perp)	$(\geq 0, \geq 0)$		
4	(\perp, \perp)	$(\top, \geq 0)$		
5	(\perp, \perp)	$(0, \geq 0)$		

$$(\geq 0, \geq 0) \sqcup_{\text{nr}} (\top, \geq 0)$$

Exemple de calcul du point fixe abstrait

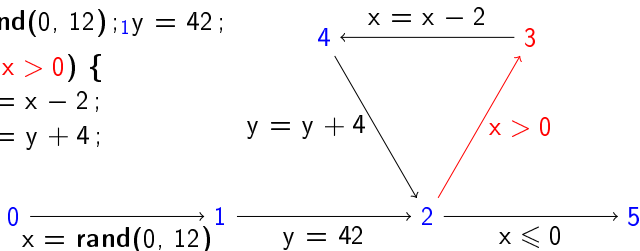
```
0 x = rand(0, 12); y = 42;
```

```
while 2 (x > 0) {
```

```
  3 x = x - 2;
```

```
  4 y = y + 4;
```

```
}5
```



$$\begin{aligned}
 R_0^{\#i+1} &= \top_{nr} \\
 R_1^{\#i+1} &= R_0^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto \geq 0] \\
 R_2^{\#i+1} &= R_1^{\#i+1} [y \mapsto \geq 0] \sqcup_{nr} R_4^{\#i} [y \mapsto R_4^{\#i}(y) + \# (\geq 0)] \\
 R_3^{\#i+1} &= R_2^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto R_2^{\#i+1}(x) \cap \# (\geq 0)] \\
 R_4^{\#i+1} &= R_3^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto R_3^{\#i+1}(x) - \# (\geq 0)] \\
 R_5^{\#i+1} &= R_2^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto R_2^{\#i+1} \cap \# (\leq 0)]
 \end{aligned}$$

i	$R_i^{\#0}$	$R_i^{\#1}$	$R_i^{\#2}$	$R_i^{\#3}$
0	(\perp, \perp)	(\top, \top)	(\top, \top)	
1	(\perp, \perp)	$(\geq 0, \top)$	$(\geq 0, \top)$	
2	(\perp, \perp)	$(\geq 0, \geq 0)$	$(\top, \geq 0)$	
3	(\perp, \perp)	$(\geq 0, \geq 0)$	$(\geq 0, \geq 0)$	
4	(\perp, \perp)	$(\top, \geq 0)$		
5	(\perp, \perp)	$(0, \geq 0)$		

Exemple de calcul du point fixe abstrait

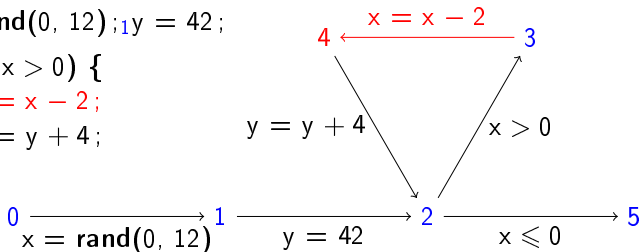
0 $x = \text{rand}(0, 12)$; $y = 42$;

while $x > 0$ {

$x = x - 2$;

$y = y + 4$;

}
5



$$\begin{aligned}
 R_0^{\#i+1} &= \perp_{\text{nr}} \\
 R_1^{\#i+1} &= R_0^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto \geq 0] \\
 R_2^{\#i+1} &= R_1^{\#i+1} [y \mapsto \geq 0] \sqcup_{\text{nr}} \\
 &\quad R_4^{\#i} [y \mapsto R_4^{\#i}(y) + \# (\geq 0)] \\
 R_3^{\#i+1} &= R_2^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto R_2^{\#i+1}(x) \cap \# (\geq 0)] \\
 R_4^{\#i+1} &= R_3^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto R_3^{\#i+1}(x) - \# (\geq 0)] \\
 R_5^{\#i+1} &= R_2^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto R_2^{\#i+1} \cap \# (\leq 0)]
 \end{aligned}$$

i	$R_i^{\#0}$	$R_i^{\#1}$	$R_i^{\#2}$	$R_i^{\#3}$
0	(\perp, \perp)	(\top, \top)	(\top, \top)	
1	(\perp, \perp)	$(\geq 0, \top)$	$(\geq 0, \top)$	
2	(\perp, \perp)	$(\geq 0, \geq 0)$	$(\top, \geq 0)$	
3	(\perp, \perp)	$(\geq 0, \geq 0)$	$(\geq 0, \geq 0)$	
4	(\perp, \perp)	$(\top, \geq 0)$	$(\top, \geq 0)$	
5	(\perp, \perp)	$(0, \geq 0)$		

Exemple de calcul du point fixe abstrait

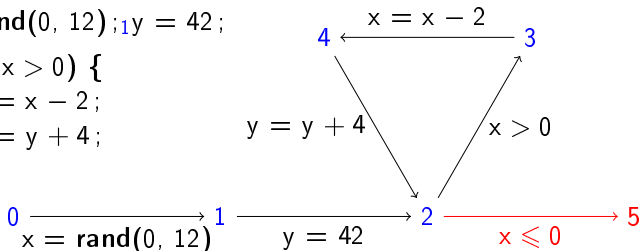
```
0 x = rand(0, 12); y = 42;
```

```
while 2 (x > 0) {
```

```
  3 x = x - 2;
```

```
  4 y = y + 4;
```

```
} 5
```



$$\begin{aligned}
 R_0^{\#i+1} &= \top_{\text{nr}} \\
 R_1^{\#i+1} &= R_0^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto \geq 0] \\
 R_2^{\#i+1} &= R_1^{\#i+1} [y \mapsto \geq 0] \sqcup_{\text{nr}} \\
 &\quad R_4^{\#i} [y \mapsto R_4^{\#i}(y) + \# (\geq 0)] \\
 R_3^{\#i+1} &= R_2^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto R_2^{\#i+1}(x) \sqcap \# (\geq 0)] \\
 R_4^{\#i+1} &= R_3^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto R_3^{\#i+1}(x) - \# (\geq 0)] \\
 R_5^{\#i+1} &= R_2^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto R_2^{\#i+1} \sqcap \# (\leq 0)]
 \end{aligned}$$

i	$R_i^{\#0}$	$R_i^{\#1}$	$R_i^{\#2}$	$R_i^{\#3}$
0	(\perp, \perp)	(\top, \top)	(\top, \top)	
1	(\perp, \perp)	$(\geq 0, \top)$	$(\geq 0, \top)$	
2	(\perp, \perp)	$(\geq 0, \geq 0)$	$(\top, \geq 0)$	
3	(\perp, \perp)	$(\geq 0, \geq 0)$	$(\geq 0, \geq 0)$	
4	(\perp, \perp)	$(\top, \geq 0)$	$(\top, \geq 0)$	
5	(\perp, \perp)	$(0, \geq 0)$	$(\leq 0, \geq 0)$	

Exemple de calcul du point fixe abstrait

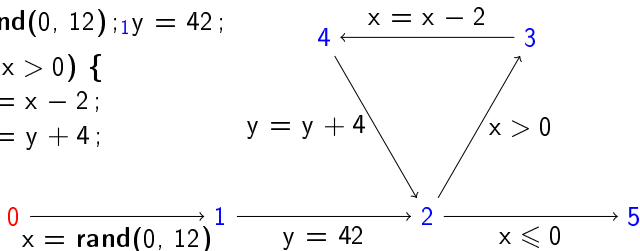
0 $x = \text{rand}(0, 12)$; $y = 42$;

while $x > 0$ {

$x = x - 2$;

$y = y + 4$;

}5



$$R_0^{\#i+1} = T_{nr}$$

$$R_1^{\#i+1} = R_0^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto \geq 0]$$

$$R_2^{\#i+1} = R_1^{\#i+1} [y \mapsto \geq 0] \sqcup_{nr}$$

$$R_4^{\#i} [y \mapsto R_4^{\#i}(y) \# (\geq 0)]$$

$$R_3^{\#i+1} = R_2^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto R_2^{\#i+1}(x) \cap^{\#} \geq 0]$$

$$R_4^{\#i+1} = R_3^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto R_3^{\#i+1}(x) -^{\#} (\geq 0)]$$

$$R_5^{\#i+1} = R_2^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto R_2^{\#i+1} \cap^{\#} \leq 0]$$

i	$R_i^{\#0}$	$R_i^{\#1}$	$R_i^{\#2}$	$R_i^{\#3}$
0	(\perp, \perp)	(T, T)	(T, T)	(T, T)
1	(\perp, \perp)	$(\geq 0, T)$	$(\geq 0, T)$	
2	(\perp, \perp)	$(\geq 0, \geq 0)$	$(T, \geq 0)$	
3	(\perp, \perp)	$(\geq 0, \geq 0)$	$(\geq 0, \geq 0)$	
4	(\perp, \perp)	$(T, \geq 0)$	$(T, \geq 0)$	
5	(\perp, \perp)	$(0, \geq 0)$	$(\leq 0, \geq 0)$	

Exemple de calcul du point fixe abstrait

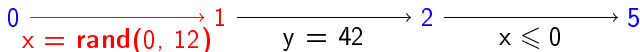
```
0 x = rand(0, 12); 1 y = 42;
```

```
while 2 (x > 0) {
```

```
  3 x = x - 2;
```

```
  4 y = y + 4;
```

```
} 5
```



$$R_0^{\#i+1} = \top_{nr}$$

$$R_1^{\#i+1} = R_0^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto \geq 0]$$

$$R_2^{\#i+1} = R_1^{\#i+1} [y \mapsto \geq 0] \sqcup_{nr}$$

$$R_4^{\#i} [y \mapsto R_4^{\#i}(y) \# (\geq 0)]$$

$$R_3^{\#i+1} = R_2^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto R_2^{\#i+1}(x) \cap^{\#} (\geq 0)]$$

$$R_4^{\#i+1} = R_3^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto R_3^{\#i+1}(x) -^{\#} (\geq 0)]$$

$$R_5^{\#i+1} = R_2^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto R_2^{\#i+1} \cap^{\#} (\leq 0)]$$

l	$R_l^{\#0}$	$R_l^{\#1}$	$R_l^{\#2}$	$R_l^{\#3}$
0	(\perp, \perp)	(\top, \top)	(\top, \top)	(\top, \top)
1	(\perp, \perp)	$(\geq 0, \top)$	$(\geq 0, \top)$	$(\geq 0, \top)$
2	(\perp, \perp)	$(\geq 0, \geq 0)$	$(\top, \geq 0)$	
3	(\perp, \perp)	$(\geq 0, \geq 0)$	$(\geq 0, \geq 0)$	
4	(\perp, \perp)	$(\top, \geq 0)$	$(\top, \geq 0)$	
5	(\perp, \perp)	$(0, \geq 0)$	$(\leq 0, \geq 0)$	

Exemple de calcul du point fixe abstrait

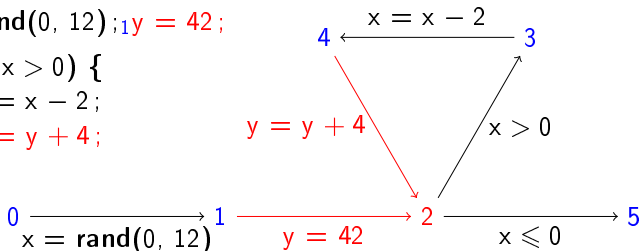
0 $x = \text{rand}(0, 12)$; $y = 42$;

while $x > 0$ {

$x = x - 2$;

$y = y + 4$;

}
5



$$\begin{aligned}
 R_0^{\#i+1} &= \top_{\text{nr}} \\
 R_1^{\#i+1} &= R_0^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto \geq 0] \\
 R_2^{\#i+1} &= R_1^{\#i+1} [y \mapsto \geq 0] \sqcup_{\text{nr}} \\
 &\quad R_4^{\#i} [y \mapsto R_4^{\#i}(y) + \# (\geq 0)] \\
 R_3^{\#i+1} &= R_2^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto R_2^{\#i+1}(x) \cap \# (\geq 0)] \\
 R_4^{\#i+1} &= R_3^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto R_3^{\#i+1}(x) - \# (\geq 0)] \\
 R_5^{\#i+1} &= R_2^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto R_2^{\#i+1} \cap \# (\leq 0)]
 \end{aligned}$$

i	$R_i^{\#0}$	$R_i^{\#1}$	$R_i^{\#2}$	$R_i^{\#3}$
0	(\perp, \perp)	(\top, \top)	(\top, \top)	(\top, \top)
1	(\perp, \perp)	$(\geq 0, \top)$	$(\geq 0, \top)$	$(\geq 0, \top)$
2	(\perp, \perp)	$(\geq 0, \geq 0)$	$(\top, \geq 0)$	$(\top, \geq 0)$
3	(\perp, \perp)	$(\geq 0, \geq 0)$	$(\geq 0, \geq 0)$	$(\top, \geq 0)$
4	(\perp, \perp)	$(\top, \geq 0)$	$(\top, \geq 0)$	$(\top, \geq 0)$
5	(\perp, \perp)	$(0, \geq 0)$	$(\leq 0, \geq 0)$	$(\leq 0, \geq 0)$

$$(\geq 0, \geq 0) \sqcup_{\text{nr}} (\top, \geq 0)$$

Exemple de calcul du point fixe abstrait

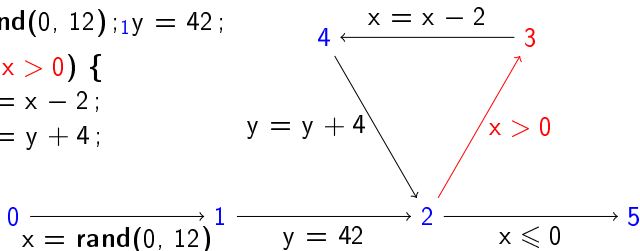
```
0 x = rand(0, 12); y = 42;
```

```
while 2 (x > 0) {
```

```
  3 x = x - 2;
```

```
  4 y = y + 4;
```

```
}5
```



$$\begin{aligned}
 R_0^{\#i+1} &= \top_{nr} \\
 R_1^{\#i+1} &= R_0^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto \geq 0] \\
 R_2^{\#i+1} &= R_1^{\#i+1} [y \mapsto \geq 0] \sqcup_{nr} R_4^{\#i} [y \mapsto R_4^{\#i}(y) + \# (\geq 0)] \\
 R_3^{\#i+1} &= R_2^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto R_2^{\#i+1}(x) \cap \# (\geq 0)] \\
 R_4^{\#i+1} &= R_3^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto R_3^{\#i+1}(x) - \# (\geq 0)] \\
 R_5^{\#i+1} &= R_2^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto R_2^{\#i+1} \cap \# (\leq 0)]
 \end{aligned}$$

i	$R_i^{\#0}$	$R_i^{\#1}$	$R_i^{\#2}$	$R_i^{\#3}$
0	(\perp, \perp)	(\top, \top)	(\top, \top)	(\top, \top)
1	(\perp, \perp)	$(\geq 0, \top)$	$(\geq 0, \top)$	$(\geq 0, \top)$
2	(\perp, \perp)	$(\geq 0, \geq 0)$	$(\top, \geq 0)$	$(\top, \geq 0)$
3	(\perp, \perp)	$(\geq 0, \geq 0)$	$(\geq 0, \geq 0)$	$(\geq 0, \geq 0)$
4	(\perp, \perp)	$(\top, \geq 0)$	$(\top, \geq 0)$	
5	(\perp, \perp)	$(0, \geq 0)$	$(\leq 0, \geq 0)$	

Exemple de calcul du point fixe abstrait

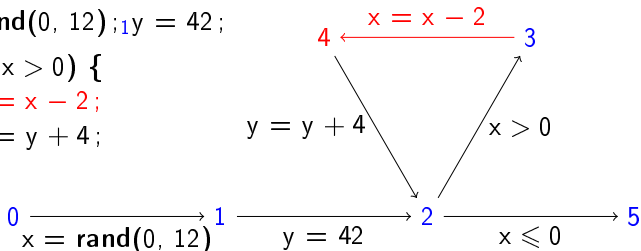
0 $x = \text{rand}(0, 12)$; $y = 42$;

while $x > 0$ {

$x = x - 2$;

$y = y + 4$;

} $\}_5$



$$\begin{aligned}
 R_0^{\#i+1} &= \perp_{\text{nr}} \\
 R_1^{\#i+1} &= R_0^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto \geq 0] \\
 R_2^{\#i+1} &= R_1^{\#i+1} [y \mapsto \geq 0] \sqcup_{\text{nr}} \\
 &\quad R_4^{\#i} [y \mapsto R_4^{\#i}(y) \# (\geq 0)] \\
 R_3^{\#i+1} &= R_2^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto R_2^{\#i+1}(x) \cap^{\#} \geq 0] \\
 R_4^{\#i+1} &= R_3^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto R_3^{\#i+1}(x) -^{\#} (\geq 0)] \\
 R_5^{\#i+1} &= R_2^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto R_2^{\#i+1} \cap^{\#} \leq 0]
 \end{aligned}$$

i	$R_i^{\#0}$	$R_i^{\#1}$	$R_i^{\#2}$	$R_i^{\#3}$
0	(\perp, \perp)	(\top, \top)	(\top, \top)	(\top, \top)
1	(\perp, \perp)	$(\geq 0, \top)$	$(\geq 0, \top)$	$(\geq 0, \top)$
2	(\perp, \perp)	$(\geq 0, \geq 0)$	$(\top, \geq 0)$	$(\top, \geq 0)$
3	(\perp, \perp)	$(\geq 0, \geq 0)$	$(\geq 0, \geq 0)$	$(\geq 0, \geq 0)$
4	(\perp, \perp)	$(\top, \geq 0)$	$(\top, \geq 0)$	$(\top, \geq 0)$
5	(\perp, \perp)	$(0, \geq 0)$	$(\leq 0, \geq 0)$	$(\top, \geq 0)$

Exemple de calcul du point fixe abstrait

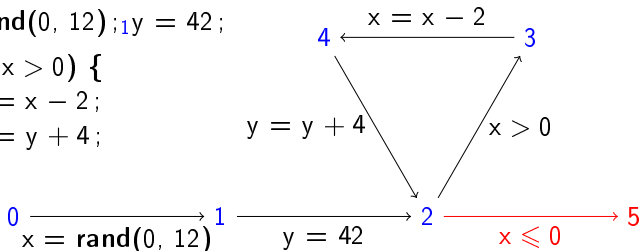
0 $x = \text{rand}(0, 12)$; $y = 42$;

while $x > 0$ {

$x = x - 2$;

$y = y + 4$;

}₅



$$\begin{aligned}
 R_0^{\#i+1} &= \perp_{\text{nr}} \\
 R_1^{\#i+1} &= R_0^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto \geq 0] \\
 R_2^{\#i+1} &= R_1^{\#i+1} [y \mapsto \geq 0] \sqcup_{\text{nr}} \\
 &\quad R_4^{\#i} [y \mapsto R_4^{\#i}(y) + \# (\geq 0)] \\
 R_3^{\#i+1} &= R_2^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto R_2^{\#i+1}(x) \cap \# (\geq 0)] \\
 R_4^{\#i+1} &= R_3^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto R_3^{\#i+1}(x) - \# (\geq 0)] \\
 R_5^{\#i+1} &= R_2^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto R_2^{\#i+1} \cap \# (\leq 0)]
 \end{aligned}$$

i	$R_i^{\#0}$	$R_i^{\#1}$	$R_i^{\#2}$	$R_i^{\#3}$
0	(\perp, \perp)	(\top, \top)	(\top, \top)	(\top, \top)
1	(\perp, \perp)	$(\geq 0, \top)$	$(\geq 0, \top)$	$(\geq 0, \top)$
2	(\perp, \perp)	$(\geq 0, \geq 0)$	$(\top, \geq 0)$	$(\top, \geq 0)$
3	(\perp, \perp)	$(\geq 0, \geq 0)$	$(\geq 0, \geq 0)$	$(\geq 0, \geq 0)$
4	(\perp, \perp)	$(\top, \geq 0)$	$(\top, \geq 0)$	$(\top, \geq 0)$
5	(\perp, \perp)	$(0, \geq 0)$	$(\leq 0, \geq 0)$	$(\leq 0, \geq 0)$

Exemple de calcul du point fixe abstrait

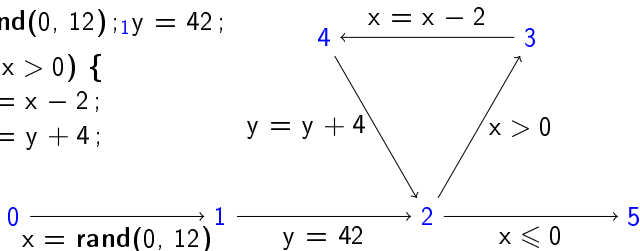
```
0 x = rand(0, 12); y = 42;
```

```
while 2 (x > 0) {
```

```
  3 x = x - 2;
```

```
  4 y = y + 4;
```

```
}5
```



$$\begin{aligned}
 R_0^{\#i+1} &= \top_{nr} \\
 R_1^{\#i+1} &= R_0^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto \geq 0] \\
 R_2^{\#i+1} &= R_1^{\#i+1} [y \mapsto \geq 0] \sqcup_{nr} R_4^{\#i} [y \mapsto R_4^{\#i}(y) + \# (\geq 0)] \\
 R_3^{\#i+1} &= R_2^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto R_2^{\#i+1}(x) \cap \# (\geq 0)] \\
 R_4^{\#i+1} &= R_3^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto R_3^{\#i+1}(x) - \# (\geq 0)] \\
 R_5^{\#i+1} &= R_2^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto R_2^{\#i+1} \cap \# (\leq 0)]
 \end{aligned}$$

i	$R_i^{\#0}$	$R_i^{\#1}$	$R_i^{\#2}$	$R_i^{\#3}$
0	(\perp, \perp)	(\top, \top)	(\top, \top)	(\top, \top)
1	(\perp, \perp)	$(\geq 0, \top)$	$(\geq 0, \top)$	$(\geq 0, \top)$
2	(\perp, \perp)	$(\geq 0, \geq 0)$	$(\top, \geq 0)$	$(\top, \geq 0)$
3	(\perp, \perp)	$(\geq 0, \geq 0)$	$(\geq 0, \geq 0)$	$(\geq 0, \geq 0)$
4	(\perp, \perp)	$(\top, \geq 0)$	$(\top, \geq 0)$	$(\top, \geq 0)$
5	(\perp, \perp)	$(0, \geq 0)$	$(\leq 0, \geq 0)$	$(\leq 0, \geq 0)$

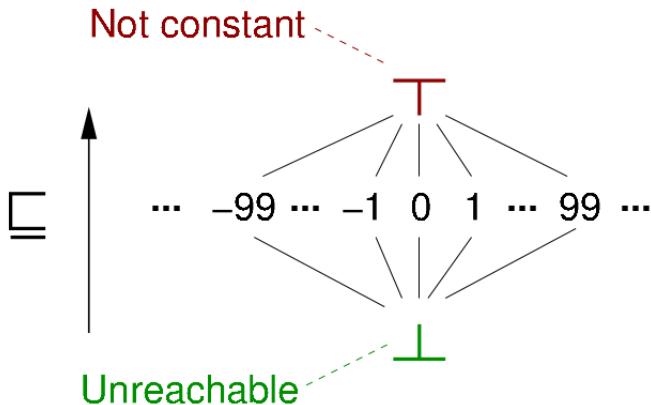
On a atteint le point fixe !

Abstraction, concretisation for constants

Abstraction : α is ?

Concretization : γ is ?

Lattice :



Exemple de calcul du point fixe abstrait

0 $x = \text{rand}(0, 12)$; 1 $y = 15$;

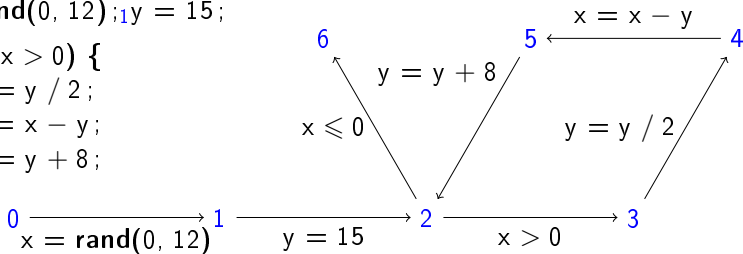
while 2 $(x > 0)$ {

3 $y = y / 2$;

4 $x = x - y$;

5 $y = y + 8$;

} 6



$$R_0^{\#i+1} = \top_{\text{nr}}$$

$$R_1^{\#i+1} = R_0^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto \top]$$

$$R_2^{\#i+1} = R_1^{\#i+1} [y \mapsto 15] \sqcup_{\text{nr}}^{\#} R_5^{\#i} [y \mapsto R_5^{\#i}(y) + \#8]$$

$$R_3^{\#i+1} = R_2^{\#i+1}$$

$$R_4^{\#i+1} = R_3^{\#i+1} [y \mapsto R_3^{\#i+1}(y) / \#2]$$

$$R_5^{\#i+1} = R_4^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto R_4^{\#i+1}(x) - \#R_4^{\#i+1}(y)]$$

$$R_6^{\#i+1} = R_2^{\#i+1}$$

Exemple de calcul du point fixe abstrait

0 $x = \text{rand}(0, 12)$; 1 $y = 15$;

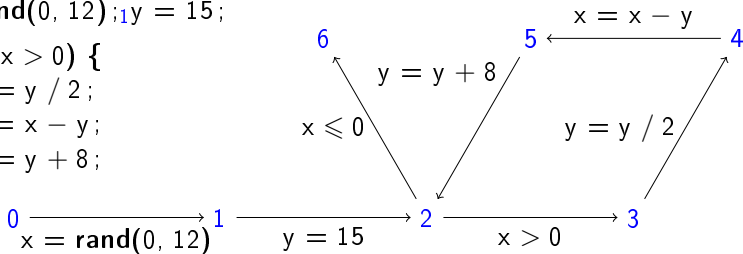
while 2 $(x > 0)$ {

3 $y = y / 2$;

4 $x = x - y$;

5 $y = y + 8$;

} 6



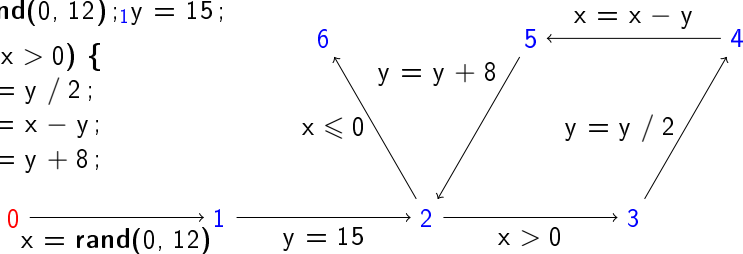
$$\begin{aligned}
 R_0^{\#i+1} &= \top_{\text{nr}} \\
 R_1^{\#i+1} &= R_0^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto \top] \\
 R_2^{\#i+1} &= R_1^{\#i+1} [y \mapsto 15] \sqcup_{\text{nr}}^{\#} \\
 &\quad R_5^{\#i} [y \mapsto R_5^{\#i}(y) + \#8] \\
 R_3^{\#i+1} &= R_2^{\#i+1} \\
 R_4^{\#i+1} &= R_3^{\#i+1} [y \mapsto R_3^{\#i+1}(y) / \#2] \\
 R_5^{\#i+1} &= R_4^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto R_4^{\#i+1}(x) - \#R_4^{\#i+1}(y)] \\
 R_6^{\#i+1} &= R_2^{\#i+1}
 \end{aligned}$$

l	$R_l^{\#0}$	$R_l^{\#1}$	$R_l^{\#2}$
0	(\perp, \perp)		
1	(\perp, \perp)		
2	(\perp, \perp)		
3	(\perp, \perp)		
4	(\perp, \perp)		
5	(\perp, \perp)		
6	(\perp, \perp)		

Exemple de calcul du point fixe abstrait

0 $x = \text{rand}(0, 12)$; 1 $y = 15$;

while 2 $(x > 0)$ {
 3 $y = y / 2$;
 4 $x = x - y$;
 5 $y = y + 8$;
 } 6



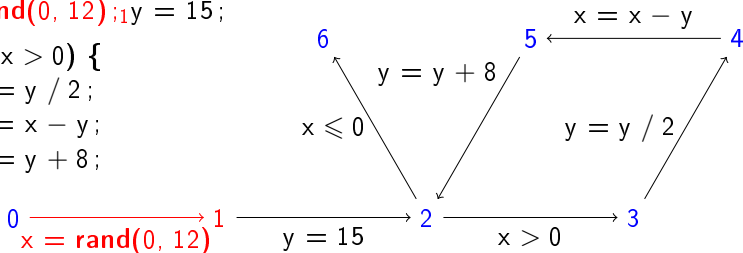
$$\begin{aligned}
 R_0^{\#i+1} &= T_{nr} \\
 R_1^{\#i+1} &= R_0^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto T] \\
 R_2^{\#i+1} &= R_1^{\#i+1} [y \mapsto 15] \sqcup_{nr}^{\#} \\
 &\quad R_5^{\#i} [y \mapsto R_5^{\#i}(y) + \#8] \\
 R_3^{\#i+1} &= R_2^{\#i+1} \\
 R_4^{\#i+1} &= R_3^{\#i+1} [y \mapsto R_3^{\#i+1}(y) / \#2] \\
 R_5^{\#i+1} &= R_4^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto R_4^{\#i+1}(x) - \#R_4^{\#i+1}(y)] \\
 R_6^{\#i+1} &= R_2^{\#i+1}
 \end{aligned}$$

l	$R_l^{\#0}$	$R_l^{\#1}$	$R_l^{\#2}$
0	(\perp, \perp)	(T, T)	
1	(\perp, \perp)		
2	(\perp, \perp)		
3	(\perp, \perp)		
4	(\perp, \perp)		
5	(\perp, \perp)		
6	(\perp, \perp)		

Exemple de calcul du point fixe abstrait

$0x = \text{rand}(0, 12); 1y = 15;$

```
while  $_2(x > 0)$  {
   $_3y = y / 2;$ 
   $_4x = x - y;$ 
   $_5y = y + 8;$ 
}
```



$$R_0^{\#i+1} = T_{nr}$$

$$R_1^{\#i+1} = R_0^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto T]$$

$$R_2^{\#i+1} = R_1^{\#i+1} [y \mapsto 15] \sqcup_{nr}^{\#} R_5^{\#i} [y \mapsto R_5^{\#i}(y) + \#8]$$

$$R_3^{\#i+1} = R_2^{\#i+1}$$

$$R_4^{\#i+1} = R_3^{\#i+1} [y \mapsto R_3^{\#i+1}(y) / \#2]$$

$$R_5^{\#i+1} = R_4^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto R_4^{\#i+1}(x) - \#R_4^{\#i+1}(y)]$$

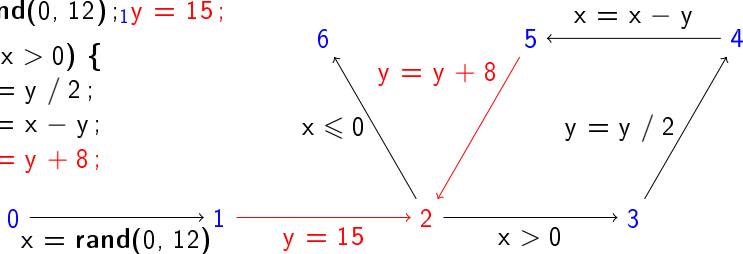
$$R_6^{\#i+1} = R_2^{\#i+1}$$

l	$R_l^{\#0}$	$R_l^{\#1}$	$R_l^{\#2}$
0	(\perp, \perp)	(T, T)	
1	(\perp, \perp)	(T, T)	
2	(\perp, \perp)		
3	(\perp, \perp)		
4	(\perp, \perp)		
5	(\perp, \perp)		
6	(\perp, \perp)		

Exemple de calcul du point fixe abstrait

$0x = \text{rand}(0, 12); 1y = 15;$

```
while  $_2(x > 0)$  {
   $_3y = y / 2;$ 
   $_4x = x - y;$ 
   $_5y = y + 8;$ 
}
```



$$\begin{aligned}
 R_0^{\#i+1} &= \top_{\text{nr}} \\
 R_1^{\#i+1} &= R_0^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto \top] \\
 R_2^{\#i+1} &= R_1^{\#i+1} [y \mapsto 15] \sqcup_{\text{nr}}^{\#} \\
 &\quad R_5^{\#i} [y \mapsto R_5^{\#i}(y) + \#8] \\
 R_3^{\#i+1} &= R_2^{\#i+1} \\
 R_4^{\#i+1} &= R_3^{\#i+1} [y \mapsto R_3^{\#i+1}(y) / \#2] \\
 R_5^{\#i+1} &= R_4^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto R_4^{\#i+1}(x) - \#R_4^{\#i+1}(y)] \\
 R_6^{\#i+1} &= R_2^{\#i+1}
 \end{aligned}$$

l	$R_l^{\#0}$	$R_l^{\#1}$	$R_l^{\#2}$
0	(\perp, \perp)	(\top, \top)	
1	(\perp, \perp)	(\top, \top)	
2	(\perp, \perp)	$(\top, 15)$	
3	(\perp, \perp)		
4	(\perp, \perp)		
5	(\perp, \perp)		
6	(\perp, \perp)		

$$(\top, 15) \sqcup_{\text{nr}}^{\#} (\perp, \perp)$$

Exemple de calcul du point fixe abstrait

0 $x = \text{rand}(0, 12)$; 1 $y = 15$;

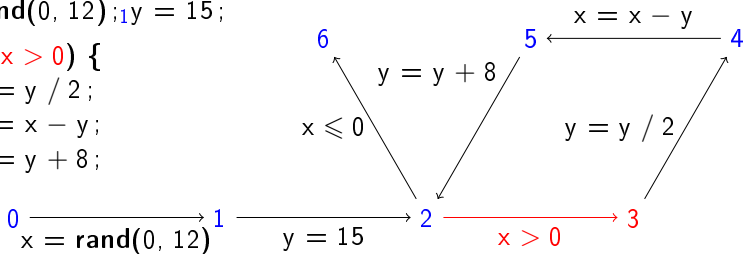
while 2 $(x > 0)$ {

3 $y = y / 2$;

4 $x = x - y$;

5 $y = y + 8$;

} 6



$$\begin{aligned}
 R_0^{\#i+1} &= \top_{\text{nr}} \\
 R_1^{\#i+1} &= R_0^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto \top] \\
 R_2^{\#i+1} &= R_1^{\#i+1} [y \mapsto 15] \sqcup_{\text{nr}}^{\#} \\
 &\quad R_5^{\#i} [y \mapsto R_5^{\#i}(y) + \#8] \\
 R_3^{\#i+1} &= R_2^{\#i+1} \\
 R_4^{\#i+1} &= R_3^{\#i+1} [y \mapsto R_3^{\#i+1}(y) / \#2] \\
 R_5^{\#i+1} &= R_4^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto R_4^{\#i+1}(x) - \#R_4^{\#i+1}(y)] \\
 R_6^{\#i+1} &= R_2^{\#i+1}
 \end{aligned}$$

l	$R_l^{\#0}$	$R_l^{\#1}$	$R_l^{\#2}$
0	(\perp, \perp)	(\top, \top)	
1	(\perp, \perp)	(\top, \top)	
2	(\perp, \perp)	$(\top, 15)$	
3	(\perp, \perp)	$(\top, 15)$	
4	(\perp, \perp)		
5	(\perp, \perp)		
6	(\perp, \perp)		

Exemple de calcul du point fixe abstrait

$0x = \text{rand}(0, 12); 1y = 15;$

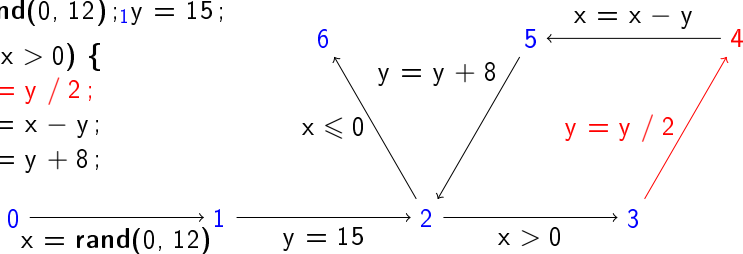
while $2(x > 0) \{$

$3y = y / 2;$

$4x = x - y;$

$5y = y + 8;$

$\} 6$



$$\begin{aligned}
 R_0^{\#i+1} &= \perp_{\text{nr}} \\
 R_1^{\#i+1} &= R_0^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto \top] \\
 R_2^{\#i+1} &= R_1^{\#i+1} [y \mapsto 15] \sqcup_{\text{nr}}^{\#} \\
 &\quad R_5^{\#i} [y \mapsto R_5^{\#i}(y) + \#8] \\
 R_3^{\#i+1} &= R_2^{\#i+1} \\
 R_4^{\#i+1} &= R_3^{\#i+1} [y \mapsto R_3^{\#i+1}(y) / \#2] \\
 R_5^{\#i+1} &= R_4^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto R_4^{\#i+1}(x) - \#R_4^{\#i+1}(y)] \\
 R_6^{\#i+1} &= R_2^{\#i+1}
 \end{aligned}$$

l	$R_l^{\#0}$	$R_l^{\#1}$	$R_l^{\#2}$
0	(\perp, \perp)	(\top, \top)	
1	(\perp, \perp)	(\top, \top)	
2	(\perp, \perp)	$(\top, 15)$	
3	(\perp, \perp)	$(\top, 15)$	
4	(\perp, \perp)	$(\top, 7)$	
5	(\perp, \perp)		
6	(\perp, \perp)		

Exemple de calcul du point fixe abstrait

$0x = \text{rand}(0, 12); 1y = 15;$

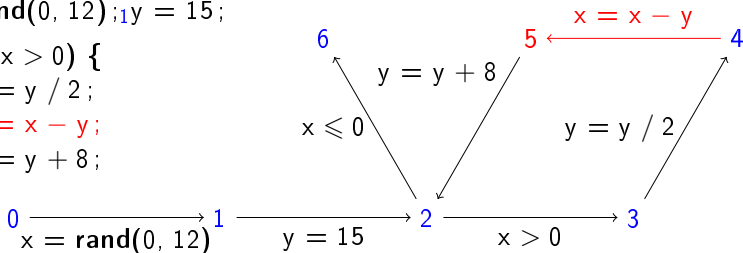
while $2(x > 0) \{$

$3y = y / 2;$

$4x = x - y;$

$5y = y + 8;$

$\} 6$



$$\begin{aligned}
 R_0^{\#i+1} &= \top_{\text{nr}} \\
 R_1^{\#i+1} &= R_0^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto \top] \\
 R_2^{\#i+1} &= R_1^{\#i+1} [y \mapsto 15] \sqcup_{\text{nr}}^{\#} \\
 &\quad R_5^{\#i} [y \mapsto R_5^{\#i}(y) + \#8] \\
 R_3^{\#i+1} &= R_2^{\#i+1} \\
 R_4^{\#i+1} &= R_3^{\#i+1} [y \mapsto R_3^{\#i+1}(y) / \#2] \\
 R_5^{\#i+1} &= R_4^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto R_4^{\#i+1}(x) - \#R_4^{\#i+1}(y)] \\
 R_6^{\#i+1} &= R_2^{\#i+1}
 \end{aligned}$$

l	$R_l^{\#0}$	$R_l^{\#1}$	$R_l^{\#2}$
0	(\perp, \perp)	(\top, \top)	
1	(\perp, \perp)	(\top, \top)	
2	(\perp, \perp)	$(\top, 15)$	
3	(\perp, \perp)	$(\top, 15)$	
4	(\perp, \perp)	$(\top, 7)$	
5	(\perp, \perp)	$(\top, 7)$	
6	(\perp, \perp)		

Exemple de calcul du point fixe abstrait

$0x = \text{rand}(0, 12); 1y = 15;$

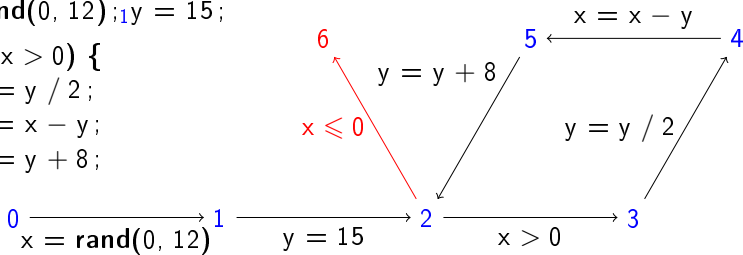
while $2(x > 0) \{$

$3y = y / 2;$

$4x = x - y;$

$5y = y + 8;$

$\} 6$



$$R_0^{\#i+1} = \top_{\text{nr}}$$

$$R_1^{\#i+1} = R_0^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto \top]$$

$$R_2^{\#i+1} = R_1^{\#i+1} [y \mapsto 15] \sqcup_{\text{nr}}^{\#} R_5^{\#i} [y \mapsto R_5^{\#i}(y) + \#8]$$

$$R_3^{\#i+1} = R_2^{\#i+1}$$

$$R_4^{\#i+1} = R_3^{\#i+1} [y \mapsto R_3^{\#i+1}(y) / \#2]$$

$$R_5^{\#i+1} = R_4^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto R_4^{\#i+1}(x) - \# R_4^{\#i+1}(y)]$$

$$R_6^{\#i+1} = R_2^{\#i+1}$$

l	$R_l^{\#0}$	$R_l^{\#1}$	$R_l^{\#2}$
0	(\perp, \perp)	(\top, \top)	
1	(\perp, \perp)	(\top, \top)	
2	(\perp, \perp)	$(\top, 15)$	
3	(\perp, \perp)	$(\top, 15)$	
4	(\perp, \perp)	$(\top, 7)$	
5	(\perp, \perp)	$(\top, 7)$	
6	(\perp, \perp)	$(\top, 15)$	

Exemple de calcul du point fixe abstrait

0 $x = \text{rand}(0, 12)$; 1 $y = 15$;

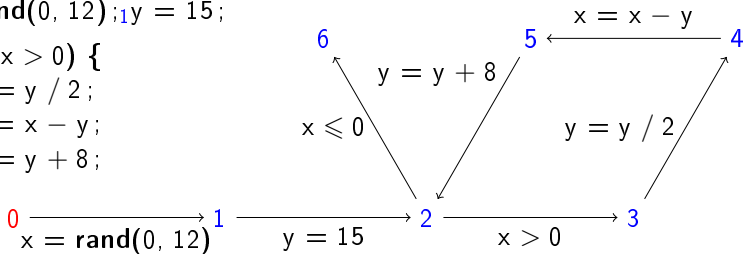
while 2 $(x > 0)$ {

3 $y = y / 2$;

4 $x = x - y$;

5 $y = y + 8$;

} 6



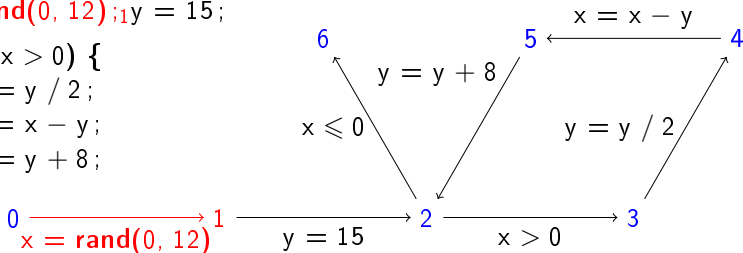
$$\begin{aligned}
 R_0^{\#i+1} &= \top_{nr} \\
 R_1^{\#i+1} &= R_0^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto \top] \\
 R_2^{\#i+1} &= R_1^{\#i+1} [y \mapsto 15] \sqcup_{nr}^{\#} \\
 &\quad R_5^{\#i} [y \mapsto R_5^{\#i}(y) \# 8] \\
 R_3^{\#i+1} &= R_2^{\#i+1} \\
 R_4^{\#i+1} &= R_3^{\#i+1} [y \mapsto R_3^{\#i+1}(y) / \# 2] \\
 R_5^{\#i+1} &= R_4^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto R_4^{\#i+1}(x) - \# R_4^{\#i+1}(y)] \\
 R_6^{\#i+1} &= R_2^{\#i+1}
 \end{aligned}$$

l	$R_l^{\#0}$	$R_l^{\#1}$	$R_l^{\#2}$
0	(\perp, \perp)	(\top, \top)	(\top, \top)
1	(\perp, \perp)	(\top, \top)	
2	(\perp, \perp)	$(\top, 15)$	
3	(\perp, \perp)	$(\top, 15)$	
4	(\perp, \perp)	$(\top, 7)$	
5	(\perp, \perp)	$(\top, 7)$	
6	(\perp, \perp)	$(\top, 15)$	

Exemple de calcul du point fixe abstrait

$0x = \text{rand}(0, 12); 1y = 15;$

```
while  $_2(x > 0)$  {
   $_3y = y / 2;$ 
   $_4x = x - y;$ 
   $_5y = y + 8;$ 
}
```



$$\begin{aligned}
 R_0^{\#i+1} &= \perp_{nr} \\
 R_1^{\#i+1} &= R_0^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto \top] \\
 R_2^{\#i+1} &= R_1^{\#i+1} [y \mapsto 15] \sqcup_{nr}^{\#} \\
 &\quad R_5^{\#i} [y \mapsto R_5^{\#i}(y) + \#8] \\
 R_3^{\#i+1} &= R_2^{\#i+1} \\
 R_4^{\#i+1} &= R_3^{\#i+1} [y \mapsto R_3^{\#i+1}(y) / \#2] \\
 R_5^{\#i+1} &= R_4^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto R_4^{\#i+1}(x) - \#R_4^{\#i+1}(y)] \\
 R_6^{\#i+1} &= R_2^{\#i+1}
 \end{aligned}$$

l	$R_l^{\#0}$	$R_l^{\#1}$	$R_l^{\#2}$
0	(\perp, \perp)	(\top, \top)	(\top, \top)
1	(\perp, \perp)	(\top, \top)	(\top, \top)
2	(\perp, \perp)	$(\top, 15)$	
3	(\perp, \perp)	$(\top, 15)$	
4	(\perp, \perp)	$(\top, 7)$	
5	(\perp, \perp)	$(\top, 7)$	
6	(\perp, \perp)	$(\top, 15)$	

Exemple de calcul du point fixe abstrait

$0x = \text{rand}(0, 12); 1y = 15;$

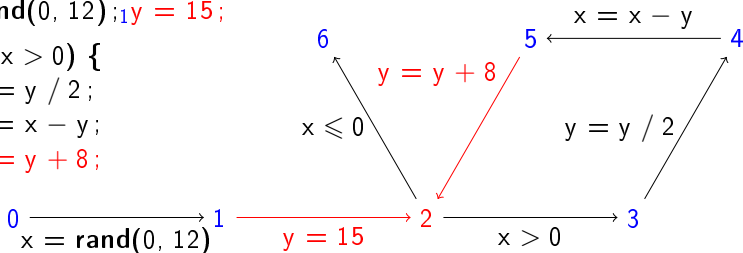
while $2(x > 0) \{$

$3y = y / 2;$

$4x = x - y;$

$5y = y + 8;$

$\} 6$



$$R_0^{\#i+1} = T_{nr}$$

$$R_1^{\#i+1} = R_0^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto T]$$

$$R_2^{\#i+1} = R_1^{\#i+1} [y \mapsto 15] \sqcup_{nr}^{\#}$$

$$R_5^{\#i} [y \mapsto R_5^{\#i}(y) + \#8]$$

$$R_3^{\#i+1} = R_2^{\#i+1}$$

$$R_4^{\#i+1} = R_3^{\#i+1} [y \mapsto R_3^{\#i+1}(y) / \#2]$$

$$R_5^{\#i+1} = R_4^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto R_4^{\#i+1}(x) - \#R_4^{\#i+1}(y)]$$

$$R_6^{\#i+1} = R_2^{\#i+1}$$

l	$R_l^{\#0}$	$R_l^{\#1}$	$R_l^{\#2}$
0	(\perp, \perp)	(T, T)	(T, T)
1	(\perp, \perp)	(T, T)	(T, T)
2	(\perp, \perp)	$(T, 15)$	$(T, 15)$
3	(\perp, \perp)	$(T, 15)$	
4	(\perp, \perp)	$(T, 7)$	
5	(\perp, \perp)	$(T, 7)$	
6	(\perp, \perp)	$(T, 15)$	

$$(T, 15) \sqcup_{nr}^{\#} (T, 7 + 8)$$

Exemple de calcul du point fixe abstrait

0 $x = \text{rand}(0, 12)$; 1 $y = 15$;

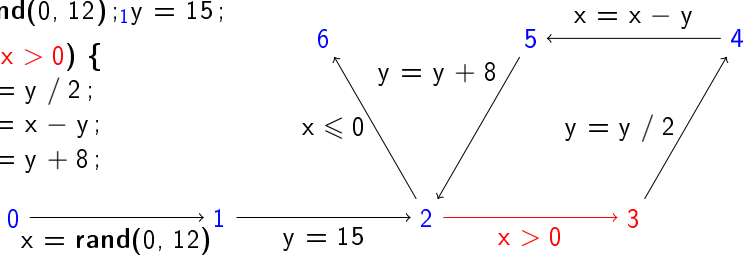
while 2 $(x > 0)$ {

3 $y = y / 2$;

4 $x = x - y$;

5 $y = y + 8$;

} 6



$$\begin{aligned}
 R_0^{\#i+1} &= \top_{\text{nr}} \\
 R_1^{\#i+1} &= R_0^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto \top] \\
 R_2^{\#i+1} &= R_1^{\#i+1} [y \mapsto 15] \sqcup_{\text{nr}}^{\#} \\
 &\quad R_5^{\#i} [y \mapsto R_5^{\#i}(y) + \#8] \\
 R_3^{\#i+1} &= R_2^{\#i+1} \\
 R_4^{\#i+1} &= R_3^{\#i+1} [y \mapsto R_3^{\#i+1}(y) / \#2] \\
 R_5^{\#i+1} &= R_4^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto R_4^{\#i+1}(x) - \#R_4^{\#i+1}(y)] \\
 R_6^{\#i+1} &= R_2^{\#i+1}
 \end{aligned}$$

l	$R_l^{\#0}$	$R_l^{\#1}$	$R_l^{\#2}$
0	(\perp, \perp)	(\top, \top)	(\top, \top)
1	(\perp, \perp)	(\top, \top)	(\top, \top)
2	(\perp, \perp)	$(\top, 15)$	$(\top, 15)$
3	(\perp, \perp)	$(\top, 15)$	$(\top, 15)$
4	(\perp, \perp)	$(\top, 7)$	
5	(\perp, \perp)	$(\top, 7)$	
6	(\perp, \perp)	$(\top, 15)$	

Exemple de calcul du point fixe abstrait

0 $x = \text{rand}(0, 12)$; 1 $y = 15$;

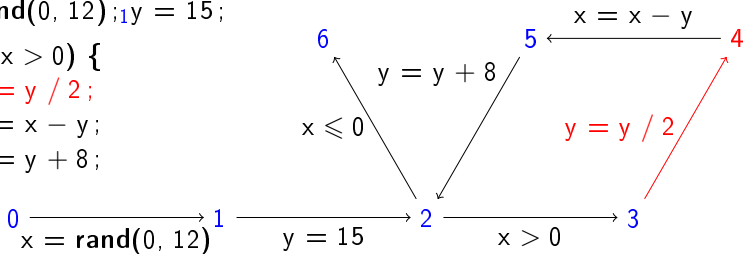
while 2 $(x > 0)$ {

3 $y = y / 2$;

4 $x = x - y$;

5 $y = y + 8$;

} 6



$$\begin{aligned}
 R_0^{\#i+1} &= \top_{\text{nr}} \\
 R_1^{\#i+1} &= R_0^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto \top] \\
 R_2^{\#i+1} &= R_1^{\#i+1} [y \mapsto 15] \sqcup_{\text{nr}}^{\#} \\
 &\quad R_5^{\#i} [y \mapsto R_5^{\#i}(y) + \#8] \\
 R_3^{\#i+1} &= R_2^{\#i+1} \\
 R_4^{\#i+1} &= R_3^{\#i+1} [y \mapsto R_3^{\#i+1}(y) / \#2] \\
 R_5^{\#i+1} &= R_4^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto R_4^{\#i+1}(x) - \#R_4^{\#i+1}(y)] \\
 R_6^{\#i+1} &= R_2^{\#i+1}
 \end{aligned}$$

l	$R_l^{\#0}$	$R_l^{\#1}$	$R_l^{\#2}$
0	(\perp, \perp)	(\top, \top)	(\top, \top)
1	(\perp, \perp)	(\top, \top)	(\top, \top)
2	(\perp, \perp)	$(\top, 15)$	$(\top, 15)$
3	(\perp, \perp)	$(\top, 15)$	$(\top, 15)$
4	(\perp, \perp)	$(\top, 7)$	$(\top, 7)$
5	(\perp, \perp)	$(\top, 7)$	
6	(\perp, \perp)	$(\top, 15)$	

Exemple de calcul du point fixe abstrait

$0x = \text{rand}(0, 12); 1y = 15;$

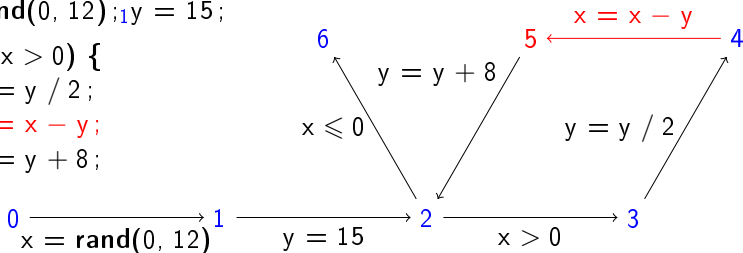
while $2(x > 0) \{$

$3y = y / 2;$

$4x = x - y;$

$5y = y + 8;$

$\} 6$



$$\begin{aligned}
 R_0^{\#i+1} &= \top_{nr} \\
 R_1^{\#i+1} &= R_0^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto \top] \\
 R_2^{\#i+1} &= R_1^{\#i+1} [y \mapsto 15] \sqcup_{nr}^{\#} \\
 &\quad R_5^{\#i} [y \mapsto R_5^{\#i}(y) + \#8] \\
 R_3^{\#i+1} &= R_2^{\#i+1} \\
 R_4^{\#i+1} &= R_3^{\#i+1} [y \mapsto R_3^{\#i+1}(y) / \#2] \\
 R_5^{\#i+1} &= R_4^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto R_4^{\#i+1}(x) - \#R_4^{\#i+1}(y)] \\
 R_6^{\#i+1} &= R_2^{\#i+1}
 \end{aligned}$$

l	$R_l^{\#0}$	$R_l^{\#1}$	$R_l^{\#2}$
0	(\perp, \perp)	(\top, \top)	(\top, \top)
1	(\perp, \perp)	(\top, \top)	(\top, \top)
2	(\perp, \perp)	$(\top, 15)$	$(\top, 15)$
3	(\perp, \perp)	$(\top, 15)$	$(\top, 15)$
4	(\perp, \perp)	$(\top, 7)$	$(\top, 7)$
5	(\perp, \perp)	$(\top, 7)$	$(\top, 7)$
6	(\perp, \perp)	$(\top, 15)$	

Exemple de calcul du point fixe abstrait

```
0 x = rand(0, 12); 1 y = 15;
```

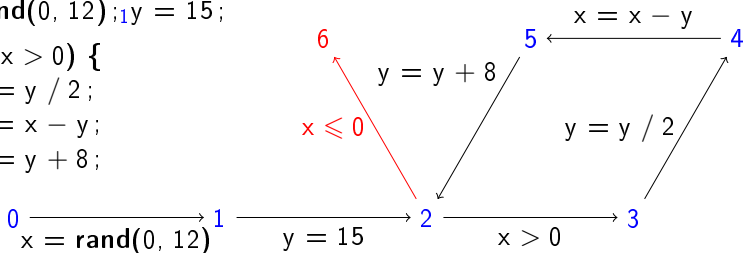
```
while 2 (x > 0) {
```

```
  3 y = y / 2;
```

```
  4 x = x - y;
```

```
  5 y = y + 8;
```

```
} 6
```



$$\begin{aligned}
 R_0^{\#i+1} &= \perp_{nr} \\
 R_1^{\#i+1} &= R_0^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto \top] \\
 R_2^{\#i+1} &= R_1^{\#i+1} [y \mapsto 15] \sqcup_{nr}^{\#} \\
 &\quad R_5^{\#i} [y \mapsto R_5^{\#i}(y) \# 8] \\
 R_3^{\#i+1} &= R_2^{\#i+1} \\
 R_4^{\#i+1} &= R_3^{\#i+1} [y \mapsto R_3^{\#i+1}(y) / \# 2] \\
 R_5^{\#i+1} &= R_4^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto R_4^{\#i+1}(x) - \# R_4^{\#i+1}(y)] \\
 R_6^{\#i+1} &= R_2^{\#i+1}
 \end{aligned}$$

l	$R_l^{\#0}$	$R_l^{\#1}$	$R_l^{\#2}$
0	(\perp, \perp)	(\top, \top)	(\top, \top)
1	(\perp, \perp)	(\top, \top)	(\top, \top)
2	(\perp, \perp)	$(\top, 15)$	$(\top, 15)$
3	(\perp, \perp)	$(\top, 15)$	$(\top, 15)$
4	(\perp, \perp)	$(\top, 7)$	$(\top, 7)$
5	(\perp, \perp)	$(\top, 7)$	$(\top, 7)$
6	(\perp, \perp)	$(\top, 15)$	$(\top, 15)$

Exemple de calcul du point fixe abstrait

0 $x = \text{rand}(0, 12)$; 1 $y = 15$;

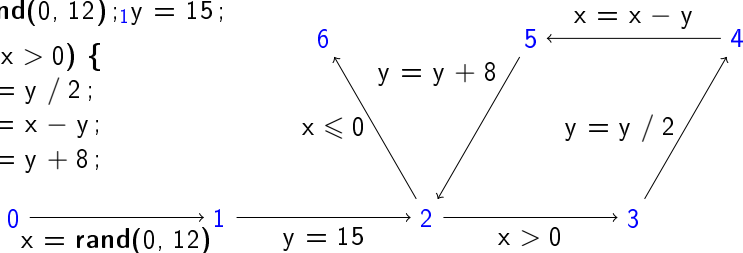
while 2 $(x > 0)$ {

3 $y = y / 2$;

4 $x = x - y$;

5 $y = y + 8$;

} 6



$$\begin{aligned}
 R_0^{\#i+1} &= \top_{nr} \\
 R_1^{\#i+1} &= R_0^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto \top] \\
 R_2^{\#i+1} &= R_1^{\#i+1} [y \mapsto 15] \sqcup_{nr}^{\#} \\
 &\quad R_5^{\#i} [y \mapsto R_5^{\#i}(y) \# 8] \\
 R_3^{\#i+1} &= R_2^{\#i+1} \\
 R_4^{\#i+1} &= R_3^{\#i+1} [y \mapsto R_3^{\#i+1}(y) / \# 2] \\
 R_5^{\#i+1} &= R_4^{\#i+1} [x \mapsto R_4^{\#i+1}(x) - \# R_4^{\#i+1}(y)] \\
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1	(\perp, \perp)	(\top, \top)	(\top, \top)
2	(\perp, \perp)	$(\top, 15)$	$(\top, 15)$
3	(\perp, \perp)	$(\top, 15)$	$(\top, 15)$
4	(\perp, \perp)	$(\top, 7)$	$(\top, 7)$
5	(\perp, \perp)	$(\top, 7)$	$(\top, 7)$
6	(\perp, \perp)	$(\top, 15)$	$(\top, 15)$

On a atteint le point fixe !

Result

Termination

The fixpoint iteration terminates if the underlying lattice is of finite **height**.

- 1 Come back on dataflow
- 2 A bit of theory
 - Computing invariants
 - Two problems to solve
 - **Computing Invariants in infinite height lattices.**

In a nutshell

The two problems also occur :

- representation of sets of valuations.
- abstract transitions (transfer functions).

there is another one, how to **terminate** !

A first example - Intervals

Try to compute an **interval** for each variable at each program point using **interval arithmetic** :

```
assume(x >= 0 && x <= 1);
```

```
assume(y >= 2 && y = 3);
```

```
assume(z >= 3 && z = 4);
```

```
t = (x+y) * z;
```

Interval for z ? $[6, 16]$

The interval lattice

Todo Picture !

An example that terminates

```
int x=0;
while (x<1000) {
  x=x+1;
}
```

Loop iterations $[0, 0], [0, 1], [0, 2], [0, 3], \dots$

How? $\phi(X) = \text{Initial state} \sqcup R(X)$, thus

$\phi([a, b]) = \{0\} \sqcup [a + 1, \min(b, 999) + 1]$

► Stricly growing interval during 1000 iterations, then stabilizes : $[0, 1000]$ is an **invariant**.

Termination Problem

Third problem to cope with : **stopping the computation** :

- Too many computations
- unbounded loops

One solution...

Extrapolation!

$[0, 0], [0, 1], [0, 2], [0, 3] \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$

Push interval :

```
int x=0; /* [0 , 0] */
while /* [0 , +infty) */ (x<1000) {
  /* [0 , 999] */
  x=x+1;
  /* [1 , 1000] */
}
```

Yes! $[0, \infty[$ is stable!

Computing inductive invariants as intervals

- Representation : intervals. The union leads to an overapproximation.
 - We don't know how to compute $R(P)$ with P interval (The statements may be too complex, ...)
 - ▶ Replace computation by simpler over-approximation $R(X) \subseteq R^\sharp(X)$.
 - The convergence is ensured by **extrapolation/widening**.
 - ▶ We always compute $\phi^\sharp(X)$ with : $\phi(X) \subseteq \phi^\sharp(X)$
- In the end, **over-approximation** of the least fixed point of ϕ .

Computing inductive invariants as intervals - 2

(abstract) Interval operations :

- $+$, $-$, \times on intervals : interval arithmetic
- union : $[a, b] \cup [c, d]$: loosing info !
- **widening** : $(I_1 \nabla I_2$ with $I_1 \subseteq I_2$)

$$\perp \nabla I = I$$

$$[a, b] \nabla [c, d] = [\text{if } c < a \text{ then } -\infty \text{ else } a, \\ \text{if } d > b \text{ then } +\infty \text{ else } b]$$

The idea is to infer the dynamic of the intervals thanks to the first terms.

Computing inductive invariants as intervals - 3

The widening operator being designed, we compute $(x \subseteq F(x))$

$$\Sigma_0, Y_1 = \Sigma_0 \nabla F(\Sigma_0), Y_2 = Y_1 \nabla F(Y_1) \dots$$

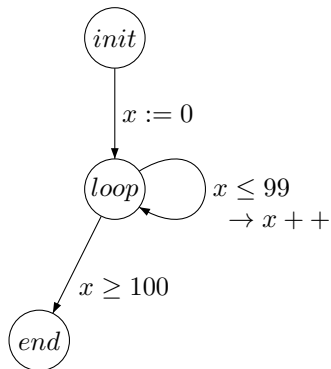
finite computation instead of : $\Sigma_0, F(\Sigma_0), F^2(\Sigma_0), \dots$ which can be infinite.

Theorem

*(Cousot/Cousot 77) Iteratively computing the reachable states from the entry point with the interval operators and applying widening at entry nodes of loops converges in a **finite** number of steps to a overapproximation of the least invariant (aka **postfixpoint**).*

► The widening operators must satisfy the non ascending chain condition (see Cousot/Cousot 1977).

Invariants for programs - ex 1



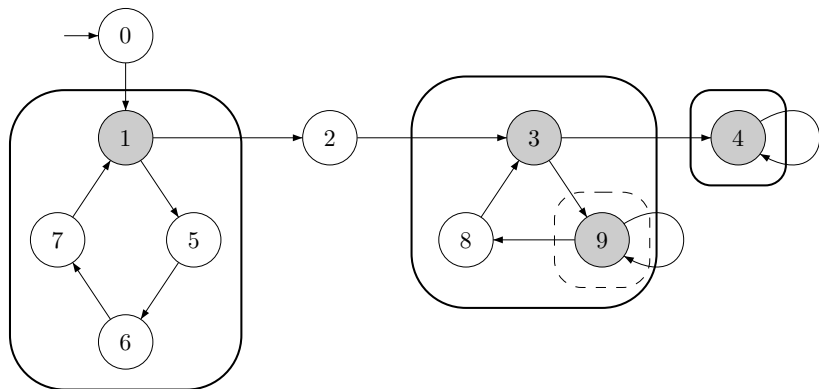
► $x \in [0, +\infty]$ in loop.

Computing inductive invariants as intervals - ex 2

```
x = random(0,7);  
y = cos(x)+x  
while (y<=100) {  
  if (x>2) x--;  
  else {  
    y = -4;  
    x--;  
  }  
}
```

Nested loops / Several loops

(Bourdoncle, 1992) Computing strongly connected subcomponents and iterate inside each :



Gray nodes are **widening nodes**

Improving precision after convergence

```

int x=0; /* [0 , 0] */
while /* [0 , +infty) */ (x<1000) {
    /* [0 , 999] */
    x=x+1;
    /* [1 , 1000] */
}

```

we got $[0, +\infty)$ instead of $[0, 999]$. Run one more iteration of the loop : $\{0\} \sqcup [1, 1000] = [0, 1000]$. Check if $[0, 1000]$ is an inductive invariant? **YES**

► This is called **narrowing** or descending sequence : ends when we have an inductive invariant or after k applications of the transition function.

And then ?

Plenty of ways to improve precision ► research problems.

Designing abstract domains

- give α, γ and union, intersection, emptyset test.
- abstract transfer functions.
- (optional) give a widening operator.